



# **configure guest operating system scripts**

## VSC, VASA Provider, and SRA 9.7

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# Configure guest operating system scripts

The ISO images of the guest operating system (OS) scripts are mounted on the Virtual Storage Console for VMware vSphere server. To use the guest OS scripts to set the storage timeouts for virtual machines, you must mount the scripts from the vSphere Client.

Operating System Type	60-second timeout settings	190-second timeout settings
Linux	<code>https://&lt;appliance_ip&gt;:8143/vsc/public/writable/linux_gos_timeout-install.iso</code>	<code>https://&lt;appliance_ip&gt;:8143/vsc/public/writable/linux_gos_timeout_190-install.iso</code>
Windows	<code>https://&lt;appliance_ip&gt;:8143/vsc/public/writable/windows_gos_timeout.iso</code>	<code>https://&lt;appliance_ip&gt;:8143/vsc/public/writable/windows_gos_timeout_190.iso</code>
Solaris	<code>https://&lt;appliance_ip&gt;:8143/vsc/public/writable/solaris_gos_timeout-install.iso</code>	<code>https://&lt;appliance_ip&gt;:8143/vsc/public/writable/solaris_gos_timeout_190-install.iso</code>

You should install the script from the copy of the VSC instance that is registered to the vCenter Server that manages the virtual machine. If your environment includes multiple vCenter Servers, you should select the server that contains the virtual machine for which you want to set the storage timeout values.

You should log in to the virtual machine, and then run the script to set the storage timeout values.

## Set timeout values for Windows guest operating systems

The guest operating system (OS) timeout scripts set the SCSI I/O timeout settings for Windows guest operating systems. You can specify either a 60-second timeout or a 190-second timeout. You must reboot the Windows guest OS for the settings to take effect.

### Before you begin

You must have mounted the ISO image containing the Windows script.

### Steps

1. Access the console of the Windows virtual machine, and log in to an account with Administrator privileges.
2. If the script does not automatically start, open the CD drive, and then run the `windows_gos_timeout.reg` script.

The Registry Editor dialog is displayed.

3. Click **Yes** to continue.

The following message is displayed: The keys and values contained in

D:\windows\_gos\_timeout.reg have been successfully added to the registry.

4. Reboot the Windows guest OS.
5. Unmount the ISO image.

## Set timeout values for Solaris guest operating systems

The guest operating system (OS) timeout scripts set the SCSI I/O timeout settings for Solaris 10. You can specify either a 60-second timeout or a 190-second timeout.

### Before you begin

You must have mounted the ISO image containing the Solaris script.

### Steps

1. Access the console of the Solaris virtual machine, and log in to an account with root privileges.
2. Run the `solaris_gos_timeout-install.sh` script.

For Solaris 10, a message similar to the following is displayed:

```
Setting I/O Timeout for /dev/s-a - SUCCESS!
```

3. Unmount the ISO image.

## Set timeout values for Linux guest operating systems

The guest operating system (OS) timeout scripts set the SCSI I/O timeout settings for versions 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Red Hat Enterprise Linux and versions 9, 10, and 11 of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server. You can specify either a 60-second timeout or a 190-second timeout. You must run the script each time you upgrade to a new version of Linux.

### Before you begin

You must have mounted the ISO image containing the Linux script.

### Steps

1. Access the console of the Linux virtual machine, and log in to an account with root privileges.
2. Run the `linux_gos_timeout-install.sh` script.

For Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 or SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9, a message similar to the following is displayed:

```
Restarting udev... this may take a few seconds.
```

```
Setting I/O Timeout (60s) for /dev/sda - SUCCESS!
```

For Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 a message similar to the following is displayed:

```
patching file /etc/udev/rules.d/50-udev.rules
```

```
Hunk #1 succeeded at 333 (offset 13 lines).
```

```
Restarting udev... this may take a few seconds.
```

```
Starting udev: [ OK ]
```

```
Setting I/O Timeout (60s) for /dev/sda - SUCCESS!
```

For SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 or SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11, a message similar to the following is displayed:

```
patching file /etc/udev/rules.d/50-udev-default.rules
```

```
Hunk #1 succeeded at 114 (offset 1 line).
```

```
Restarting udev ...this may take a few seconds.
```

```
Updating all available device nodes in /dev: done
```

3. Unmount the ISO image.

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